



Clearefield, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1855.

POSSIBLE.—That we may not issue a paper next week. We are unable to say yet, but if our readers should get none, they need not be disappointed.

RULE OF COURT.—We call attention to the Rule of Court in another column, fixing the day for applications for Licenses under the new law. Those who intend to apply can read it.

LOCAL ITEMS.—We will always be glad to receive from our friends in any part of the county, items of occurrences in their neighborhood, and we hope when anything happens worthy of note, they will send it to us for publication.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Gov. POLLOCK has appointed Thursday, the 23d of November, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, throughout the Commonwealth. We regret that we have not room for the Proclamation. We hope and believe that the day will be generally observed by our citizens.

SUCCESSFUL IN ONE THING.—Among the objects intended to be accomplished by Know-nothingism was that of "purifying the old parties." This object they certainly accomplished, at least so far as the Democratic party is concerned.—Origin.

The "purification" it has undergone has had a similar effect to that of the patent medicine on the Quaker—there was nothing left but his broad-brim hat!

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for November, is full of life and freshness, and is altogether indispensable to such as desire to keep posted up on the fashions of the day. Any lady that has an eye for the elaborate and elegant in dress-making, would be certain to subscribe for it, if she would only see the present number. Published at \$3 per annum, at 106, Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

PITMAN'S MONTHLY, for November, is a most excellent number, filled with a higher class of reading than is usually found in magazines, and gives assurance that ample success is attending the efforts of its present publishers to furnish us an original American serial, full of common sense, rich in matter, and lively in style. Pitman will rank with the very best English magazines. Price, \$3 per annum. DIX & EDWARDS, 10, Park Place, N. Y.

THE WILD HUNT AFTER OFFICE.—It is amusing to look over the columns of our Locomo exchanges and see them, from nearly every county in the State, presenting their claims for a share of "the spoils," in the shape of candidates for Speaker of the Senate or House, Sergeants at Arms, Door Keepers, Messengers, &c., &c. Truly may it be said of them, at least, that they have no horror of the "wild hunt after office" which distinguishes the age.

PRATTLE SPEAKING.—Mr. Thompson, of Kansas, says the Missouri Republican, has just completed a prattle ship or wagon, to be propelled by wind, in which he proposes to make a voyage to the Rocky Mountains. Thirty passengers are to embark in June next, on the voyage.

We wish the voyagers may have a good time of it. We apprehend there need be no fear of leaks, if they can only keep her clear of the shoals and bars.

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS.—We understand that an impression exists among some of our friends, that our time is so much occupied with the Journal, as to interfere with our professional duties. This is a mistake, as our present arrangements enable us to devote almost our entire time to our Profession, and all business left in our charge, will receive strict and careful attention. If the editorial department of the Journal prevented us from fulfilling our professional engagements, we would abandon it at once, but we have ample time to attend to all the business our friends may commit to our charge. The Journal does not occupy one hour out of the twenty-four.

THE PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON.—That sacred spot where drooping willows mark the tomb of the "Father of his Country," is about to be sold, and the question must now be decided, whether it shall pass into the possession of a band of unscrupulous speculators, or whether it shall become the property of the American People. Congress having long and oft refused to purchase for the nation the last resting place of our illustrious WASHINGTON, it is in vain to hope that their attention can now be directed to the mouldering house and neglected tomb. But we are glad to see, that while the men of our Country have turned coldly away from the oft repeated appeals to their patriotism and gratitude, AMERICAN WOMEN have resolved to preserve and adorn the grave of WASHINGTON.

An Association of ladies has been formed for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of Mount Vernon, and already the largest portion of the \$200,000, the value fixed upon it by the present owner, has been contributed. We have no doubt the entire amount will be raised, and we sincerely hope the ladies of Clearfield will add their quota to the sum already collected. We suggest that some of the beautiful and enterprising ladies of our village, go to work, raise what they can, and remit it to EDWARD WILCOX, Esq., 128 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, who is the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Association.

A WORD TO THE WISE.—We frequently hear our mechanics and business men complain that some of our citizens are in the habit of sending to Philadelphia to purchase articles which are manufactured or sold at home, and that it is wrong thus to send the money out of the county, instead of spending it among our own people for the mutual benefit of all concerned. This is true, and every good citizen ought at once to see the propriety of keeping up the home market, and enabling those to live, to whom he must, of necessity, look for help in the hour of need.

But while those who thus complain, can so easily see the mote that is in their brother's eye, they too often overlook the beam that is in their own. It is not long since we heard this complaint made by a man who held in his hand, at the time, a Philadelphia paper. We asked him if he was a subscriber to either of his county papers, and he said he was not—that he could get a city paper for less money. He forgot that we can get the same articles he manufactures, in "the city" for less money.—But this is not all. The same man has a suit in our court, and notwithstanding there are some dozen of resident lawyers living around him, spending their money at home, where it will benefit their neighbors, he has employed, to conduct his suit, two attorneys from Bellefonte, and when he pays them their fees, they will put the money in their pockets, and carry it out of the County. And yet this man expects the resident printers and lawyers to patronize him, because he lives among them—and they ought to protect the "home market."

It is a poor rule that won't work both ways, and if we expect to "live," we must also "let live," by patronizing each other. For example, when the lawyer or printer, wants shoes, clothes, furniture, &c., he should buy them of the shoemakers, tailors, and cabinet makers at home, and not send abroad for them. And just so, when the shoemaker, tailor, or cabinet maker, want counsel or want a newspaper, they should obtain them at home without going to Bellefonte or Philadelphia. If this rule was more generally adopted and observed, it would be productive of a vast amount of profit to every member of our community. By supporting each other we will advance both our own good and the prosperity of all our fellow citizens.

A WORD ABOUT "CROWING."—Having waited patiently until our Locomo friends, with their Roman Catholic cohorts, have got their "crow" out, we should now just like to know what they've been crowing about? Is it because in this County their majority has been reduced, in two years, from seven hundred to three hundred? Or is it because we have elected an American Senator in this District, which was never before known to faller for the Democracy? Or do they find still greater cause for rejoicing over the result in the State, which clearly demonstrates that the Locomo Administration party is in a hopeless minority, and at the mercy of an opposition which would only wait for an opportunity to be successful?

We are certainly at a loss to discover what reason our enemies have to rejoice over the result of an election that exhibits the following state of facts—First, that their candidate is in the minority some three thousand votes, and consequently that Pennsylvania is at this moment, opposed to the National Administration. Secondly, that though they've polled, their whole vote, or in other words as large a vote as was polled for BIGLER, when he was defeated, yet there was not, by nearly sixty thousand, as many votes polled, at this election, as there was at that time. Thus nearly sixty thousand voters stayed at home at this election, of whom, it is reasonable to presume, the largest portion were opposed to the Administration. And yet our enemies call this a victory! A few more such "victories," and they'll "sing dumb!"

THE NEWS.—The following is the latest news per "Africa": The London Daily News says: "We believe there is no doubt that Gen. Simpson has resigned his command in the Crimea, and has recommended General Eyre as his successor. The Government, however, has declined to accept General Simpson's resignation. The Duke and Duchess of Brabant arrived at Paris at four o'clock, and were received with great ceremony. Friday's "constitutional," speaking probably on good authority, says, that according to a letter from Kaniess, dated September 9th, it was expected that in two days time the floating batteries, each carrying 36 guns, would open a fire against the North side of the harbor. The London Daily News in its city article, says: "The most serious change exhibited in the Bank of England returns, is the decrease of no less than £659,647 in the coin and bullion, and of £778,817 in the reverse. The advance of the Allies on Persek caused a rise of one-quarter per cent. in Consols, making the total advance of the day no less than seven-eighths per cent compared with prices quoted on Thursday, prior to the decision of the Bank Board being known. The latest quotations of this (Friday) afternoon, show a rise of one and a half per cent. A favorable feature upon which stress is laid, is the apparent cessation of the drain of gold. Diminished anxiety was also expressed as regards the results to be exhibited in the evening's Bank returns—at the same time it would appear that real relief would be best derived from immediate supplies from Australia. Such arrivals would be peculiarly opportune at the present moment, as an excellent test would be afforded for ascertaining if the bullion drain had really subsided. The Discount Market shows no change of importance. Money continues in good demand, and the supply is fair. In the Stock Exchange money commanded four to four and a half per cent. in Stock and Exchange Bills.

The Bank of England Returns, Oct. 6th, state the amount of notes in circulation at £20,292,555, being an increase of £129,770; and the stock of bullion in both departments £12,399,271, showing a decrease of £419,647 when compared with the previous return.

THE PENNSYLVANIAN'S PYRAMID.—The Democratic Pyramid.—Let us look at the glorious Democratic Pyramid that has been erected in a few weeks by the indomitable masses of the democracy, aroused to action by the attempted usurpations of fusion combinations: MAINE!!!!!! GEORGIA!!!!!! ALABAMA!!!!!! VIRGINIA!!!!!! INDIANA!!!!!! TENNESSEE!!!!!! NORTH CAROLINA!!!!!! PENNSYLVANIA!!!!!! AND A GAIN OF 50,000 IN OHIO!!!!!! How could Know Nothingism help but fall from such a giddy height?—Pennsylvania.

It might be a glorious Democratic pyramid, were you not under the necessity of stealing the timber. Maine is not Democratic.—Texas, for the first time in its history, is not wholly Democratic.—Tennessee is half and half.—Maryland the election is yet to come off, and what you get of it, you can put in the pyramid, or the corner of your eye. Pennsylvania is not Democratic.—You have a minority Caval Commissioner, and do not reach your vote of last year by many thousands, when you were beaten by about 40,000. In Ohio you are like the boy at school, who exultingly boasted to his friends that he was next to beat, but had to admit that the class consisted of him and another boy. Great pyramid that stands out in bold relief in the Pennsylvania's imagination, and nowhere else; but suppose it was a reality, what then? The Pennsylvania constructed one about three times as high two years since—and if Sam's family fell from that, they didn't complain much.—Somebody else did though—said they were ground to powder, and blamed the bloody Know Nothings—and somebody else will have occasion to blame them again in 1856. We pity them, but can't help it. Sam's boys are dead on pyramids, constructed by the Douglas and Campbell clans—we know their pendency, and have a tender regard for our personal safety—especially as we don't see how the country could get along without us—so we'll stand from under. The Pennsylvania can sit beneath the shade of that pyramid, if there's enough of it to cast a shadow—but if it does, when it finds itself buried beneath the wreck, it will please remember with gratitude, that it is indebted to us for a timely warning and friendly admonition.

DISSOLVING THE UNION.—The language threat of a dissolution of the Union, on the part of Southern newspapers and Southern politicians has lost all its force if it ever had any. The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch has an article on the subject, which contains more common sense than is generally displayed by writers in that section of our country, when speaking of the Union and its stability.—It is funny to observe the complacent and dogmatic manner in which sundry politicians of the North and South talk of dissolving the Union. They speak of the matter as if it were a mere subject of choice in the world, and as if they could do it. That is the grand mistake of these malevolent political agitators. They argue that they hold the destinies of this vast Republic in the hollow of their hand. They have but to open their mouth in a nullifying Congressional harangue, or an elaborate Revolutionary article, and presto, the Union is dissolved. It is a singularly ignorant and presumptuous notion, that the Union is in the power of a few individuals. They take no account of any other moral forces in this great country, than those of an ambitious load of Catalinas, who, even if each had a power for ruin as strong as his will, would not be able to displace the smallest stone in the vast temple of the American Confederacy. Outside of the South, and the few despotic monarchs and immense body of the American people, as unmoved and indifferent to the mimic whirlwinds which reign in the contracted minds of a few nullifiers as the ocean is to a tempest in a teapot. Before one solitary link can be broken in the golden chain which unites our glorious band of Republican States, the American people must be divided, and millions of farmers, mechanics and tradesmen, the laboring and producing classes, the men who have interests to be affected by a change of government, and who have not the most remote intention of permitting those interests to be tampered with without their knowledge and consent. Whenever the Union is dissolved, it will be dissolved by the people, and the people will unmake as they made the government. It was their work; they built it up; it is consecrated by their blood; all their earthly treasures are deposited in it. Depend upon it, if they have authorized no man or set of men, either in Congress or out of it, directly or indirectly, to pull down that structure. That is a work they reserve to themselves.

A RABID CATHOLIC.—The following extract from a threatening letter to the Editor of the "New York Times," goes a little ahead of anything we have yet seen or heard, for audacity and viciousness. Offended at something which appeared in the columns of that paper, the son of "the most ancient, the holiest, and truest Church, that exists," fumes and raves as follows: "The sword of Damocles is suspended over this Republic, and as sure as there is a God in Heaven, if these sneers against His Holy Viceroy and the Church's holy institutions are persisted in much longer, the people will become aroused, the thread that holds that dreadful sword will be severed, and then wo! wo! to your boasted greatness, and like every other Republic that ever cursed the world, the historian will hold you up to the scorn and contempt, and ridicule of mankind. Once more, sir, I warn you to beware. We wish you personally no harm, but your paper I am told, is somewhat extensively read, and perhaps you exert an influence through it; therefore, I hope you will heed the warning of one who knows what he asserts. I write this hastily with no view of having it printed, but if you are a gentleman, if you are a patriot, if you are a man, for God's sake be warned of the consequences before it is too late, and cease insulting high Heaven through those pure and holy men, to whom alone he has entrusted the keys, that can forever open the gates of Paradise to the fallen sons of Adam. As for the pitiful wretch, Dick Pinto, who wrote you from Rome, no stronger argument need be urged to show the necessity of the purifying virtues of the position than is afforded by his damnable letter, and I trust in season its efficacy will be tried upon him before he escapes from the Holy City he now pollutes with his dirty presence."

THE POPE.—The health of the Pope is declining; he himself expresses doubts whether he will live to see another anniversary of his election, and speculation is already rife about his successor. Cardinal Antonelli would, of course, be the candidate of the absolutist powers. Strange prophecies are alive in Italy about some great catastrophe impending.

STRENGTHENING PROJECTS.—A project is on foot at Buffalo to tunnel the Niagara river, and estimates of the probable cost of the undertaking have been submitted to the Common Council of that city, by an engineer named W. WALLACE. He considers the plan entirely feasible, at a cost of less than \$900,000, including three miles of railway.

TEXAS RANGERS.—BLOODY BATTLE IN MEXICO.—It may be remembered that some time ago a body of Texas Rangers, under the command of Captain Callahan, were with the approbation of the Executive, mustered in the western part of the State. The object contemplated by them, was to destroy the encampment of Lipan Indians on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, and to exterminate the warriors of that tribe, which had long infested their frontier—murdering their wives and children, and devastating upon our property—and such Mexicans and negroes as would be found allied with them.

Captain Callahan, in an address to the people of Texas, dated Eagle pass, the 4th inst., gives a narrative of the campaign. The Indian camp, he had learned, was situated about 25 miles west of the river, near the city of San Fernando, in the State Tamaulipas. Towards the 2nd inst., about three o'clock in the afternoon, and within ten miles of San Fernando—the Indian camp lying on the other side of town—they described three horsemen approaching them from a mound of timber about a mile to the northward.

"At first," says Capt. Callahan, (for we now quote his own language,) "these men were not noticed, we supposing them to be herdsmen; but on their approaching within two hundred yards, we perceived them to be chiefs, ready dressed and painted for battle; and they were evidently striving to decoy us from our position. Forming my men into a line along the road, I waited for them to begin the battle, for by this time large numbers of them had emerged from the timber, seemingly with the intention of attacking us; they were then ordered to forward on the right and left, to the amount of several hundred horsemen, and commenced to fire on us. About this time one of my men fired upon a chief, two hundred yards distant, and broke a leg of his horse. Perceiving that the enemy, composed of Indians and Mexicans, were trying to outflank us, I ordered my men to charge, and they were then in the line, and thirty of the enemy were slain."

While making our charge, the left flank of the enemy, which extended for nearly half a mile, came in on our rear and opened on us a very severe fire, during which four of our gallant men were killed. The front and right on which we charged, after a gallant fire, fled before us, leaving us in possession of the position which it was our object and determination to gain.

Then we discovered that our enemy numbered some 6 or 700, and their footmen were concealed in the timber, and had not advanced in view on the prairie. My men formed in a strong position beneath the bank of a small creek, on which the enemy had been encamped, and their whole force, coming up against us, we continued the battle for about three hours, when they fled in the direction of San Fernando, leaving, as we heard this evening, some 85 killed, and with the loss of one hundred wounded.

This we learn from some Mexicans who were engaged in the battle, and from other sources since my report to his Excellency the Hon. E. M. Pease. The same Mexicans have also informed me that the actual number of our enemy was seven hundred and fifty men.

After the retreat of the enemy, which was about dark, we, supposing that they would come on us again before day, with large reinforcements, fell back to the Rio Grande, where we would have had a safe retreat, had not a number of artillery they might bring against us.

Approaching the town of Piedras Negras about sunrise, we took possession of and now occupy a position opposite Eagle Pass, on the west bank of the Rio Grande. The men who were killed by my command were—W. E. Clapp, a citizen of San Antonio, and a company of Rangers; Willis Jones, of Capt. Henry's company; and Mr. H. R. Holland's company of Volunteers.

AN Eloquent SPEAKER.—The late S. S. PRENTISS was, perhaps, one of the most eloquent speakers of his day. The sketch of his life, which has just been published, alludes to a scene at Havre de Grace, immediately after Mr. Wise and Mr. Menifee had spoken: "Prentiss was shouted for, and came up as he always did, nothing affecting him—like a courier in perfect keeping. His physiognomy was wonderful in that respect, his digestion was good, his body sound, and he could bear every extreme variation of temperature and habit. He was never out of sorts, and at one lighted up his face as if he were a fellow citizen of the Father of Waters in New Orleans."

From WASHINGTON.—Nothing has transpired in relation to the negotiations pending in London in regard to the Central American dispute. But the questions heretofore in dispute, have assumed a new aspect, and Mr. Buchanan is charged with their adjustment, under new instructions. The President's Message, at the opening of the new session of Congress, will of course set this subject fully before the country, and perhaps he may in that document, be able to announce its satisfactory adjustment.

The result of our complaints against the British Government on account of the violation of our neutrality by recruiting men in its limits for service in the Eastern war, is not yet known. Of course our government has made a strong remonstrance, and demanded redress. So far as Mr. Crampton is concerned in this matter, his position here is as yet in no way affected. No demand has been made for his recall. The fact in relation to him is simply that this Government have morally convicted him of participation in an offence against our laws and sovereignty.

We have, of course, demanded of the British Government redress for the offence committed by their officers, and we leave it to the British Government, as they please, to disclaim or to assume Mr. Crampton's acts. If they disclaim his act, and say that he acted without due authority, and from an excess of zeal in her military service, they will probably punish him by a compliance with his long deferred desire of promotion to a higher and more agreeable situation than Washington; with which disposition he will of course be content; if she confirm and approve his act, we can have no complaint against him, and must settle the question as we best can, with the British government. If that government persists in the same offence, and with the cooperation of its Minister and Consuls, it would involve a reformation of diplomatic and consular functions in the United States. But the British government will probably explain the matter and give assurances against the repetition of like offences. In any event, Mr. Crampton will no doubt be speedily transferred to some other post.

THE MISSING AERONAUT.—The Cincinnati Times says that on the 3d inst., a number of persons in that city plainly saw a balloon in the air, which, by a powerful glass, was discovered to be a wreck, and infers that it may have been the balloon of the missing aeronaut, WINCHESTER, who made an ascent on a "North Walk, Ohio, on the 2d inst., and has not since been heard of. The mystery involving his fate has excited a wide spread interest and curiosity, which possibly may never be satisfied. The most plausible explanation is that he probably fell into Lake Erie, over which he was last seen, and that his balloon afterwards wandered uncontrolled through space till its gas was expended.

THE SUCCESSOR OF HENRY CLAY.—Such is the title which some Democratic journals give to Senator Dixon, of Kentucky, who has just announced his having joined the Democratic ranks. Of course partisan journals are to be pardoned for endeavoring to magnify the importance of the persons deserting from the opponents, but in this instance the title bestowed upon Senator Dixon is singularly inappropriate. Mr. Dixon is a senator from Kentucky, and so was Henry Clay, but there the similitude ceases. Mr. Clay was the author of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Dixon on the other hand introduced the Nebraska bill, it did not provide for the repeal of the Missouri compromise. Mr. Dixon introduced an amendment expressly repealing that great measure of pacification, and this was at length accepted by Mr. Douglas. Mr. Dixon originated the repeal. What other praise or blame attaches to it belongs to him; but it is difficult to see how he can be the successor of Henry Clay, whose only political act of note is the undoing of that which constituted the greatest triumph of the genius and eloquence of Clay. The illustrious Kautuckian has handed down his name as peculiarly identified with that compromise. His career was that of a pacificator, and in this line Mr. Dixon makes no pretence whatever to follow him. His policy in the Senate has been thoroughly inimical to that of Henry Clay. He may sit on the same piece of wood in the Capitol which once held Clay, but as to a success to Henry Clay—phoo!—North Amer.

IRISH AND GERMAN KNOW NOTHINGS.—No set of men on the face of the earth have been so right and unselfish as the Know Nothings at home than the Irish and German Know Nothings to our country since the last republican failure in Europe. For what did Daniel O'Connell keep up peaceful hostilities (to use an Irish bull) against the British Government, for thirty years, but for the right of Irishmen to control the destinies of Ireland? And for what did the English Know Nothings, who in 1848 ventured upon, by O'Brien, Mitchell and Meagher, but to enable the Irish to rule their own country? And what was the secret of the Hungarian Revolution? Was it not to rid that unhappy country of Austrian rule, and bring it under the government of the sons of the soil? And what the Italian revolution came next—for what was that undertaken? Clear-cut like the others, it was a rebellion against the claims we Americans set up to rule America. Why can they not show some consistency? Why will they not concede to us the right for which they entered upon a revolution to secure to themselves at home? Let every American Democrat propound these questions to the Foreign Democracy, and he will console and perplex his mind, though he may bring them over to the true faith.—Brit. Clip.

KANSAS CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The returns received at St. Louis from 22 precincts give Reeder for Congress, 1385 votes. There were still twenty-nine precincts to hear from, and it was thought that his vote would exceed three thousand. The election passed off peacefully, and no persons were permitted to vote, unless they had been actual residents of a city or town for thirty days preceding the election. The Free-soilers are getting up documents whereunto to contest Whitfield's seat in Congress. They profess to be able to prove that there were only four legal pro-slavery votes at Franklin, Mo. The election passed off peacefully, and no persons were permitted to vote, unless they had been actual residents of a city or town for thirty days preceding the election. The Free-soilers are getting up documents whereunto to contest Whitfield's seat in Congress. They profess to be able to prove that there were only four legal pro-slavery votes at Franklin, Mo. The election passed off peacefully, and no persons were permitted to vote, unless they had been actual residents of a city or town for thirty days preceding the election.

HOW TO BURN COAL.—Putting up stoves for the fall and winter is an important duty now being performed by many. The high price of poor wood, and the almost total absence of good, renders the use of coal a matter of economy. Hence any attention to the manner of burning this precious mineral will be of service to some. If not an iron stove, as in many cases, a brick stove will do. There has been a great deal said and written on the true principle of burning coal. The art of burning coal is not yet properly understood as it ought to be. Too much coal is usually placed in the stove, by which the draft is destroyed, and gases are imperfectly consumed. Stoves should be constructed with air-tight doors, and means for supplying air to the top of the coal fire as well as the bottom. The feed-door should never be opened except to supply fuel. When open, of course cold air rushes in and cools the sides of the stove, wasting coal. When too much air gets in at the draft-door and ash-pit, the draft is so strong that the chimney does not come to hot, and you open the feed-door to correct the evil—losing heat. When no air is supplied to the top of the fire, about half of your coal escapes as vapor of carbon, unburned for want of air, without which, combustion cannot be perfect. Small fires should be in the stove, to admit a stream of air heated by contact with the stove, and distributed to mix with the gas on the top of the fire.

A PRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMME.—Washington letters state that the Presidential programme is already arranged, so far as the Democracy is concerned. It is as follows. It is necessary for the South, in order to succeed, to carry Pennsylvania. It is believed, can be done with a Pennsylvania candidate, and Messrs. Buchanan and Dallas are fixed upon as the men, and the Democrats of Pennsylvania are to choose between them. In this contest Mr. Buchanan is expected to be the winner, and it is asserted that he is already sure of more than half the delegates. Either of these gentlemen are expected to be entirely subservient to southern interests. All the other northern States are to be given up.—Pennsylvania is to stultify and degrade herself for the sake of the offices and patronage. There is a hitch in this arrangement, however. The people may refuse to ratify the bargain. There is a steady advance of light on the subject of the encroachments and designs of slavery, and Pennsylvania may finally emancipate herself by the next election. If the opposition forces can be cordially united this will most certainly be the case. All the energies of honest men, who have the real good of the country at heart, should be bent to effect this purpose.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND GERMANS have, it is said, left Hamburg, Germany, for the shores of Texas. They are expected to arrive at Indianola within the next month or two. All these Germans are, of course, of the same stripe with those who have preceded them to the same quarter—abolitionists. Wonder if they intend to make a free German state out of Texas?